

THE JOURNAL.

H. J. KEELER, Editor.

Wednesday, November 13, 1844.

Those of our friends holding Subscription Lists will favor us by sending them in as early as possible.

Our readers may rely upon having as late official returns of the elections as possible.

A gentleman of this town proffers to furnish us, as soon as practicable, a general Geographical, Historical and Statistical view of Marshall Co.,—which will not only be full of reading interest, but valuable for reference.

DEMOCRACY.

The second page of the Journal, this week, is devoted to our Democratic friends; but we are unable to present much new or interesting matter in this number, as we are not yet supplied with exchanges.

What we have selected, however, has been with a view to satisfy our Democratic friends that the late candidates of their choice for the proudest offices in the gift of Americans, are men of undoubted talent and virtue; and to ask our Whig friends also, to treat with more respect the names and virtues of their fellow countrymen who may happen to differ in opinion with them, on any of the great political policies of the country. We trust that our Whig friends will read the testimonials (from undoubted sources) of the talents and worth of James K. Polk and George M. Dallas, and then blush for the low blackguard and scurrilous epithets heaped upon the heads of those benefactors of their country,—as ungenerous and ungrateful as the foul-mouthed slanderers of that good man they styled in '40, the petticoat candidate.

The term Democrat is said to be derived from the Greek *demos*, people, and *kratos*, power, and meaning, ruling by the people; and a Democrat is one who prefers a Democracy to any other form of government. His preference would render him a Democrat, regardless of geographical or political divisions—whether serving the Queen of England, the Monarch of Russia, or a loyal American; and the American who does not cherish the principles of our free institutions as the dearest inheritance of his ancestors, is as much of an aristocrat as the proud and selfish tyrant who waste the best energies of a noble people in the support of a dissolute and extravagant English nobleman.

Democracies are of ancient origin.—The first on record are those of Greece and Rome. Ours is not a purely democratic government, but is composed of federal, representative and democratic features, and forms what is termed a republic.

The principles of the Democratic party are, that government should be instituted for the protection and maintenance of social and political equality and protection from foreign invasion; that the true policy of legislation is, to place every citizen of government upon an entire equality, conferring upon no one portion what it cannot give to all; that to foster one portion of the people by legislation, without rendering the other portion a legislative equivalent, is nothing more or less than political oppression; that the inevitable laws of trade (if undisturbed by legislation,) would regulate the whole fiscal affairs of the people, and would give all the necessary encouragement to every kind of industry necessary to the growth and prosperity of the country; that the constitution should be kept inviolate, and should be construed strictly, or nearly so, to the letter of that instrument; that the legislative check of the executive is indispensable to the wisdom and stability of legislation; and that surplus revenues (or more than necessary for the immediate wants of the government,) should never accrue from legislation.

With this brief sketch we close; having the satisfaction of endeavoring to deal impartially with all by presenting what we believe to be truth.

The following testimonial from Van Buren and others, are worth attention.—Read them.

TESTIMONIAL OF MARTIN VAN BUREN.

"I HAVE KNOWN MESSRS. POLK AND DALLAS LONG AND INTIMATELY. I have had frequent opportunities for personal observation of their conduct in the discharge of high and responsible public duties. The latter has by my appointment, represented the country abroad with credit and usefulness—they are both gentlemen possessed of high character—of unquestioned and unquestionable patriotism and integrity, able to discharge the duties of the stations for which they have been respectively nominated, with advantage to the country and honor to themselves. Concurring with them in the main, in the political principles by which their public lives have been hitherto distinguished, I AM SINCERELY DESIROUS FOR THEIR SUCCESS."—*Mr. Van Buren's letter to the N. Y. Committee, June 3d, 1844.*

THE RESPONSE OF ANDREW JACKSON.

"Never, gentlemen, had we more reason to felicitate ourselves upon the AUSPICIOUS PROSPECT which now summons the OLD REPUBLICANS to the field. * * * Let us, therefore, rally with patriotic and national zeal under the flags upheld by POLK and DALLAS."—*And. Jackson's letter of June 15, 1844.*

THE RESPONSE OF SILAS WRIGHT.

"I can CHEERFULLY and PROUDLY say to you that when Mr. Van Buren's nomination, ceased to be a question, no man's name had been used, no man's name could be used for that purpose more consonant to my feelings, than that of JAMES K. POLK. * * * The Democracy will be found with unbroken front—and with 'POLK and DALLAS, the CONSTITUTION & the UNION,' inscribed upon their banner, invincible in their undivided strength, and TRIUMPHANT OVER EVERY FOE."—*Silas Wright's Speech at Castle Garden, June 19, 1844.*

THE RESPONSE OF THOMAS H. BENTON.

The first words uttered by Colonel Benton, when informed of the nomination of Governor Polk, were these:—"POLK WILL CARRY MISSOURI BY TEN THOUSAND MAJORITY!"

THE RESPONSE OF GEN. CASS.

"I confidently predict that JAMES K. POLK will be the next President of the United States; and if he is, I know he will follow in the footsteps of Jefferson, of Washington, of Madison, and of Jackson."—*Gen. Cass's Speech at Detroit, June 3, 1844.*

FATTENING ANIMALS.

The following article on the fattening of animals, is taken from the Genesee Farmer. It is well worth the attention of the farming community.

If a person ten years ago had said any thing about fattening animals scientifically, he would have been very much ridiculed. Still there is such a thing as applying science to making pork or beef.

It has long been known that certain kinds of food make an animal fatten very fast, while others would only keep them thrifty. The analysis of the various grains and articles of food used shows the reason, and demonstrates fully the importance of a knowledge of the elements it contains.

To enable the readers of the Farmer to judge for themselves, I have prepared a table, compiled from various books and papers, showing the Flesh-forming principle, and the Fat-forming principle, in some of the leading articles used for animal food.

Contents of 100 pounds	Flesh forming principle.	Fat forming principle.
Peas,	29	51½
Beans,	31	52
Oats,	10½	68
Barley,	14	68
Hav,	8	68
Contents of 100 pounds.	Flesh forming principle.	Fat forming principle.
Turnips,	1	9
Potatoes,	2	24½
Carrots,	2	10
R Beets,	1½	8½
In Corn,	12½	77

By this table it appears that there is a great difference in the capacity of the different kinds of food to form flesh or fat. Peas, for instance, contains the most of the flesh-forming principle, and corn the least. While on the other hand, corn possesses the largest amount of fat-

forming principle of any grain grown.—*Corn contains about 3 per cent of oil.*

In this instance, the analysis of the chemist agrees with the experience of the farmer. For we all know that any animal will grow rapidly upon peas, oats and barley, but that they will fatten much faster upon corn. By mixing the food, cooking and fermenting, so that it will be in the best possible state to assimilate itself in the stomach, the farmer can apply his feed to the best advantage. If he wish to promote the growth, feed less of corn and potatoes; if he wish to fatten fast, give a greater proportion of corn.

But we learn another important fact, viz: the fattening principle is in proportion to the oil contained in the article fed. This we know also by experience, for hogs which feed upon nuts, especially beech nuts, become very fat, and the nuts contain a large proportion of oil.—Hence it is in the power of the farmer by raising and feeding seeds that contain a large quantity of oil, to fatten his animals much faster than by the old process.—Sunflower seeds contain, it is said, 40 per cent of oil. By mixing and grinding a small quantity of these seeds with the other food, it would materially hasten the fattening process.

All food fed should be cooked, if possible, and fermented. From my own experience, I am satisfied full one quarter is saved by that means.

D. L. in the last number says, that the water in which potatoes are cooked should be thrown away, lest some of the deleterious properties of the potatoe should injure the animals. This is theory against fact, and shows how long a popular error may go uncontradicted, when the evidence is daily before us. I have fed hundreds of bushels of boiled potatoes to hogs, and always marshed them up in the water in which I cooked them, and never yet saw any bad effects.

Finally, observe the following rules:

- 1st. Keep your animals warm and quiet.
- 2d. Prepare the food so that it will easily digest.
- 3d. Mix the food, and remember that the more the oil in the food, the faster the animal will fatten, though too much might make the meat soft; and much time and money will be saved.

THE NATIONAL SABBATH CONVENTION.—This Convention will be held in Baltimore on the 27th of November.—The friends of a due observance of the Lord's Day in all parts of the United States, have been requested to call attention to it, to hold preparatory meetings, to appoint delegates, &c. All the churches, trades, professions, companies, &c., it is expected, will be represented. Every minister of the gospel throughout the country has been invited to bring the subject before his congregation.

THUNDER MADE TO ORDER.—The Grand Rapids Enquirer tells of a man in "them diggins" being informed that thunder was death to cut worms, and being much troubled with their works in his garden, and despairing, too, of any thunder of Nature's manufacture, resolved to have some of domestic production. Pursuant to his determination, he charged an old musket, muzzle full—took a pail of water and a lantern—proceeded to the cabbage garden—rained on the plants copiously from his bucket—made the lamp open and shut *se-same* by way of lighting—and then, in hot haste, let off "old Copenhagen" for thunder. The worms "cut and run," while the manufacturer of the domestic circle lay with his back to the earth, rendered oblivious from the knocks caused by the re-percussive action of the thunder machine.

Intelligence and dignity—personal independence—incorruptible integrity—self-sacrificing patriotism—a fraternal affection for the whole family of man—a calm and sober judgment, a firm control over the passions, a dauntless moral courage, devotion to the cause of truth, which would prefer martyrdom rather than countenance error—in short, complete self-government—these are among the leading virtues which go to form a true American character.

SUGAR FROM WATERMELONS.—Uriah Johnson, a citizen of Carolina, says he has extracted from watermelons a syrup equal to molasses, which would produce sugar of good quality. The syrup is obtained by boiling the juice three hours in a common iron pot, eight gallons, making one gallon of excellent syrup. He thinks one acre of common sand hill land would produce watermelons enough to make 200 gallons of syrup equal to the best molasses. The refuse of the melons makes capital food for hogs, and thus nothing is lost.

The population of Racine, W. T. according to a late census, is 1,920; an increase of 800, in the past year.

RELIGION.—That is the best religion that makes most good men. The various denominations among us are like children of the same family differing in their christian names.

INDIANA.

Majorities for President.

	Clay.	Polk.
Adams		80
Allen	30	
Bartholomew		33
Benton		12
Blackford		135
Brown		373
Boone		55
Clay		235
Clark		273
Crawford	59	
Carroll		247
Clinton		299
Cass	97	
Daviess	43	
Delaware	208	
Decatur	214	
Dearborn		330
Dubois		272
DeKalb		60
Elkhart		240
Fayette	143	
Franklin		258
Fountain		440
Fulton	36	
Floyd		25
Greene		147
Gibson		30
Grant		70
Hendricks	418	
Hancock		17
Hamilton	93	
Huntingdon		70
Henry	447	
Harrison	117	
Jefferson	408	
Johnston		491
Jennings	200	
Jasper		57
Jackson		350
Jay		50
Knox	221	
Kosciusko	70	
Lawrence		66
Laporte	178	
Lagrange	85	
Lake		92
Marion	81	
Monroe		397
Morgan		55
Montgomery		71
Madison		41
Martin		240
Marshall		57
Miami	47	
Noble		48
Orange		329
Ohio	25	
Owen	134	
Putnam	173	
Pulaski	8	
Parke	48	
Perry	230	
Pike		30
Posey		486
Porter	6	
Rush	218	
Randolph	9	
Richardville		3
Ripley	157	
Shelby		234
Sullivan		757
Scott	40	
Switzerland		45
St. Joseph	180	
Spencer	120	
Steuben	25	
Tipppecanoe		1
Tipton		19
Union	6	
Vigo	665	
Vermillion	27	
Vanderburg	114	
Washington		510
Warren	309	
Warrick		480
Wells		60
Whitley		00
Wabash	26	
White	41	
Wayne	885	

Returns not full.

OHIO.

At the latest accounts Clay is ahead of Polk, 5,600.

MICHIGAN.

As far as heard from Polk is 2,021 over Clay.

SOURCES OF HAPPINESS.—The foundation of domestic happiness, is faith in the virtue of woman; the foundation of political happiness, is confidence in the integrity of man; the foundation of all happiness, temporal and eternal, is reliance on the goodness of God.

SLAVERY.—If I could only be instrumental in eradicating this deep stain upon the character of our country, I would not exchange the proud satisfaction I should enjoy for the honor of all the triumphs ever decreed to the most successful conqueror.—(Mr. Clay's speech.)

MORSE'S TELEGRAPH.—This wonderful "talking machine" does not expose the side of either party in politics. Mr. Morse has directed that in transmitting election returns it shall transmit facts only.

COURTSHIP AND MATRIMONY.—Courtship is fun enough. I haven't got a word to say agin courting. It's about as good a way of killing an evening as I know of. Wash your face, put on a clean dickey, and go and talk as sweet as nugey, or molasses candy, for an hour or two—to say nothing of a few kisses behind the door, as your sweetheart goes to the step with you. The fact is, I've quite a taste and a genius for courting. It's all sunshine, and no clouds. When I was a single man, the world wagged along well enough. It was just like an omnibus: I was a passenger, paid my levy, and had'n't nothing more to do with it, but sit down and not care a button for any thing. S'posing the omnibus got upset—well, I walks off, and leaves the man to pick up the pieces.—But, then, I must take a wife, and be hanged to me. It's all very well for a while; but afterwards, it's plaguey like owning an upset omnibus.

What did I get by it? a jawing old woman, and three squallers. Mighty different from courting that is. What's the fun of buying things to eat and things to wear for them, and wasting good speering money on such nonsense, for other people? and, then, as for doing what you like, there is no such thing. You can't clear out when people's owing you so much money, you can't stay convenient. No—the nabbers must have you. You can't go on a spree; for, when you come home, m'sus kicks up the devil's delight. You can't teach her better manners—for charleys are as thick as blackberries. In short, you can't do nothing. Instead of "yes, my duck," and "no, my dear,"—"as you please, honey," and "when you like, lovey," like it was in courtin' times, it's a riglar row at all hours. Sour looks and cold potatoe; children and table cloths bad off for soap—always darning and mending, and nothing ever darned and mended. If it wasn't that I'm particlerly sober, I'd be inclined to drink—it's excuse enough. It's heart-breaking, and it's all owing to that I've sich a pain in my gizzard of mornings. I'm so miserable, I must stop and sit on the steps.—*Charcoal Sketch.*

READING.

Go into the house of some of our farmers, and you will find no newspapers, no periodical of any kind, and hardly a book. Ask such men to subscribe for a newspaper and they will tell you they have no time to read one! But who is so constantly employed as to find no time for the improvement of his mind? Not the farmer, certainly, for the long winter evenings afford him several hours every day which might be devoted to reading—not the mechanic, for instances are frequent where the industrious artisans, have attained to eminence and science, merely by giving their leisure hours.

One of the most eminent scholars of the age, is Prof. Lee, of one of the English Universities; and yet all his education was acquired during the moments of leisure which he found while employed as a journeyman carpenter.

The fact is, every man has leisure to read at least one newspaper, and those who plead the want of time as an excuse for not taking one, almost always are the least industrious.

Nothing ought to induce the father of a family to do without a newspaper and rear his children in ignorance. They will be less intelligent and respectable, and far less likely to succeed in life than those who enjoy the advantages of a good periodical.—*N. Y. paper.*

A SMILING FACE.—We are one of those who love a jovial, smiling face. If there be anything of which we may be prodigal, nor be the loser, it is of smiles. A lively, happy face is contagious—and all around partakes its influence. So with the sober, wrinkled face of care—it equally dispenses its effects on its companions. Zounds! wear a happy face, at all hazards. Keep a consciousness of just purpose and an honest heart within, and a merry face without.—*Bay State Dem.*

THE WASHINGTON CENT.—A rare copper coin was received at a Southern bank, not long since—one of the few coppers, or cents, bearing on one side the profile portrait of Washington, the striking of which was stopped by that illustrious man, as soon as the fact came to his knowledge. It is said that only fourteen of the cents had been coined when he stopped the work and ordered the die to be destroyed.

Com. Adm.

It is not known where he that invented the plough was born, nor where he died; yet he has effected more for the happiness of the world than the whole race of heroes and conquerors who have drenched it with tears, and manured it with blood, and whose births, parentage, and education have been handed down to us with a precision proportionate to the mischief they have done.

SOCIALISM.—Mr. Robert Owen, the Socialist Leader, recently arrived in the United States, is about to visit the western states, particularly the region of Mormonism.